

NO. 227



HANCOCK WHIG.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1839.

BOUNDARY RESOLUTIONS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the three Resolutions reported by Mr. Delesdernier, and which were published on Saturday, were adopted by the Senate without a division, and the two latter ones, offered as an amendment by Mr. Voss, and adopted by the House on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Williams, of Hancock, moved to strike out the first resolution, which motion was opposed by Messrs. Dumont and Belcher, and supported by Mr. Perkins, when the resolve was stricken out by the following vote:

Yess: Barker, Bradbury, Comstock, Emery, Gros, Heagen, Holden, Littlefield, Prince, Perkins, Shaw, Smart, and Williams 14.
Nays: Belcher, Bowles, Dumont, Erskine, Jacques, Parsons, W. M. Reed, L. Reed and Steward 9.

Mr. Perkins then offered the following amendment to the second resolve of Mr. Voss:

Resolved, That the entire practicability of running and striking our northeastern boundary line, in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace, of 1783, is beyond a doubt.

And then follows the second resolution, which declares:

That the crisis has arrived when it becomes the duty of the General Government forthwith to propose to the Government of Great Britain a joint commission for the purpose of running the line as provided in the treaty of 1783, and in case of a refusal on the part of Great Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the whole disputed territory without unnecessary delay.

This addition to the second resolution was admitted, and then the amendment was adopted.

On the question on the passage of the resolutions to be engrossed, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Comstock requested that the question on each resolve be taken separately which was granted.

The first resolve received the approbation of every Senator, excepting Mr. Comstock.

On the second, there were three dissenting voices: Messrs. Comstock, Prince and Shaw.

On the third, William M. Reed and Isaac Reed were excused from voting, for the reason that they approved of part of the resolve and disapproved of a part. The rest of the Board voted for the resolution.

The fourth resolve (amended as above) received the approbation of every Senator.

In the house, on Thursday afternoon, the northeastern boundary resolves came from the Senate amended. Mr. Voss hoped the house would concur. Mr. Delesdernier moved to insist and appoint conferees. On motion of Mr. Voss, the question was divided. The motion to insist was agreed to *non conc.* On motion of Mr. Voss, the yeas and nays were ordered on appointing conferees.

Mr. Allen of Bangor expressed a hope that conferees will be appointed.

Mr. Sheldon opposed. Mr. Levensaler replied.

The motion for conferees was agreed to, yeas 149, nays 5.

Mr. Delesdernier, O. Bradbury and Moor were appointed conferees.

On Friday, Mr. Delesdernier, from the conferees of conferees on the northeastern boundary resolves, reported that the conferees had recommended that the house recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Voss, the yeas and nays were ordered on this question.

A long and exciting debate followed, in which Messrs. Voss, Sheldon, Sprout, Allen of Bangor, Bradbury of New Gloucester and Hutchinson, opposed receding and concurring, and Messrs. Weeks of Clinton, Moor, Delesdernier, Shaw and Levensaler advocated it.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, by a strictly party vote, yeas 103, nays 55.

The resolves then passed to be engrossed as amended in conference with the Senate, (that part which disapproves a new arbitration having been stricken out.)

Mr. Moor immediately offered the following resolve, which was read, and half past 3 o'clock adjourned.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolved, by the house of representatives, That the unquestionable right of this State to the whole of the disputed territory embraced within the 44th parallel, N. 41° 1' 30" W. from the mouth of the Penobscot River to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, ought never to have been subjected to arbitration, and in the opinion of this house, again to consent to another arbitration, would be an abandonment of the rights and interests of Maine.

In the afternoon, the above resolve was adopted.

PAID PATRIOTS. Geo. Robinson, Editor of the Age, Style Printer, Register of Probate, and Clerk to the House of Representatives.

W. W. Nichols, Editor of the Lincoln Patriot, Register of Probate, and Post Master.

Mr. Nichols, probably feeling that he had rather enjoy his share of the spoils, and unlike the Editor of the Age, being a smart as well as a noble, has the office of Postmaster.

The Portland Advertiser announces the arrival there of the Corvise, of New York, commanded by Willis and Porter, and bound east.

As a vessel has arrived at this port, it is supposed she has been blown off, or has sprung a leak and sunk. A few weeks since, the command of their bark up our river. All the bill of lading, which was duly noticed in the Whig, but which that time we have seen nothing of the Corvise, is now here.

A noble fleet of ships is now in our city for sale on Saturday. They must be careful not to miss this opportunity, for a noble fleet of ships is now in our city for sale on Saturday.

At the attention of our readers, we have to say that the noble fleet of ships is now in our city for sale on Saturday.

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FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We have dates from New Orleans to the 14th inst. in slip from the Office of the Bulletin and Picayune.

The Clinton Louisiana contains the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. F. W. Pickens, late member of Congress from Louisiana, formerly a resident of this State.

IMPORTANT FROM TAMPICO.

The Bulletin has been furnished with a summary of news received by letter from Tampico, to the 27th February, containing advice of interest respecting late political movements and events in Mexico.

General Mexico was at Tampico, with one thousand good troops full of enthusiasm. General Cos was at Papatlan, marching against General Mexico with 500 men, mostly raw recruits, of whom many were deserting to the side of the Federalists. In an engagement with the Centralists, General Ureca had received a trifling check, caused by the imprudence of one of his lieutenants. But an express had arrived at Tampico, bringing tidings that General Ureca had the next day fought a pitched battle with the army of the Government, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Their commander-in-chief, General Romero, was carried from the field mortally wounded. The broken remnants retreated in disorder upon San Luis de Potosi.

Colonel Parera, with a strong reinforcement, was to leave Tampico immediately to join General Ureca, who was waiting the arrival of the former, before marching on San Luis, where the remnants of the defeated force had fled for shelter. Santa Anna was expected in Mexico the 17th February. On his arrival Bustamante was to take command of the troops and march on Tampico. A rumor prevailed at Tampico, that propositions for a settlement of disputes, had been offered by the Mexican Government to Admiral Baudin, but the report was discarded.

Mr. McIntire arrived in this city this morning from the camp.

An express passed through our city last night for Augusta, with a letter from Governor Harvey to General Scott.

BRITISH TROOPS ON THE MAINE FRONTIER.

The first detachment of the 11th Regiment, from Quebec, reached Madawaska on the morning of the 9th inst. The second detachment, accompanied by a party of Royal Artillery, with a field piece, and a supply of ammunition, reached the Temiscoat Lake, about 40 miles distant, on the same evening. The whole Regiment of 600 men probably reached the St. John in the course of last week. There were previously at Tobique 100 regulars and two companies of Provincial militia.

A DUEL. We learn through the Nashville Whig, that a duel was fought near Moscow, Fayette co. Tenn. a few days previous to the 8th, between Andrew J. Donelson, (the adopted son of Gen. Jackson,) and Henry Robeson; both were slightly wounded. Mr. Donelson is only following in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The letter of Gov. Harvey which we published on Saturday, was in reply to the following from Mr. Fox:

Washington, February 24th, 1839.
Sir, I received on the 23d instant your Excellency's letter of the 13th, containing your proclamation of that day's date, and conveying to me information of an armed incursion by the people of Maine, into a part of the disputed territory, situated on the Beakook river.

I herewith transmit to you copies of an official correspondence, which has since passed between the United States Secretary of State and myself.

You will perceive from this correspondence that the American Government is now prepared to maintain its position, and to resist any attempt as understood by us, respecting the exclusive exercise by Great Britain, of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, pending the negotiation for the settlement of the boundary.

The two Governments are thus placed pointedly at issue upon this subordinate branch of the boundary question. It is only by direct negotiation and free discussion between them, that a definite understanding upon the point at issue can be arrived at.

In this state of the affair, I think it best becomes us, as the servants of a sovereign and generous republic, to refrain from further action until time shall have been afforded to her Majesty's government, to attempt the adjustment of the difference by friendly means.

Governed by these feelings, I have this day signed with the Secretary of State for the United States, the inclosed memorandum, containing terms of accommodation which we have agreed to recommend to the adoption respectively of your Excellency and the Governor of Maine.

I am aware, considering the nature of your instructions, of the grave responsibility which you will incur, by acceding to the proposed terms of accommodation; but I think that in the present conjuncture, such responsibility ought to be fearlessly met, and any share thereof that may fall upon me for the advice which I am now giving, I will cheerfully accept.

We shall now make a large and generous concession to the pretensions of the people of Maine by admitting the question of present jurisdiction to be in any way open and debatable; but I detain the concession without making, if it enable us to preserve peace honorably between the two countries.

The question of present jurisdiction is after all, from its nature, subordinate and provisional; it will cease to be any question at all, as soon as the boundary controversy is determined. Surely it would be a lamentable act of imprudence, if, while the two governments are gravely and in a friendly spirit, negotiating the general question of disputed boundary, the nations should rush to war in order to decide the inferior point, of which of these, shall in the mean time, exercise temporary jurisdiction within the district in dispute.

The duplicate of the inclosed memorandum, is forwarded to the Governor of Maine, who I have no doubt, under the recommendation of the President, will comply with the terms proposed, if your Excellency shall be willing equally to accede to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. FOX.

His Excellency's Major General,

Sir John Harvey, A. C. B.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN THE SENATE.

Thursday, March 21.

Leave to withdraw on petition of Joshua Carpenter.

Resolves finally passed in favor of Nathaniel Hutchins—of the town of St. George of Joseph Poirer.

Bills enacted to reduce the capital stock of Eastern Bank, Bangor additional concerning towns; town meetings, and the choice of town officers regulating the manufacture and inspection of time clocks relative to the State Library additional to incorporate the Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Friday, March 22.

Bills enacted additional for the preservation of fish in the Penobscot waters; to set off certain lands from Dearborn to Belgrade; to incorporate the York Iron Company; North Dixmont Flour Mill Co.; to limit salary of Sheriff of Penobscot.

Resolves finally passed in favor of James B. Caboon; to James Perkins of Franklin Smith; authorizing the Treasurer to issue certificates in certain cases; also to audit and pay claims for wheat and corn bounty returned after March 20th; also to pay interest on all claims against the State.

IN THE HOUSE.

Thursday, March 21.

Petition of Edward Kent and 140 others for an appropriation for fortifications on the Narrows in Penobscot River, was presented and referred to the next Legislature.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating Dr. Holmes' Agricultural Survey, and on motion of Mr. Levensaler, 5000 copies were ordered to be printed and distributed in the same manner as the Geological Reports.

Bills enacted additional for the preservation of fish in Penobscot waters; to incorporate York Iron Company; to set off certain lands from Dearborn to Belgrade; to incorporate North Dixmont Flour Mill Co.; to limit compensation of Sheriff of Penobscot County.

Resolves finally passed authorizing Treasurer to pay interests on money due to towns and plantations; authorizing Treasurer to issue certificates to towns and plantations, authorizing Treasurer to audit and pay accounts for bounty on wheat and corn returned since March 10; in favor of James Perkins; of James B. Caboon; of Franklin Rollins.

Friday, March 22.

The Select committee reported a resolve in favor of the non commissioned officers and soldiers called out for the service of the State; fixing the pay of privates at \$14 a month. Read and laid on the table.

Bills enacted to incorporate Athens Flour and Grist Mill Co.; Kirkland Flour Mill and Manufacturing Co.; to regulate the taking of fish in Alewife Brook, in Cape Elizabeth.

Resolves finally passed relating to the public domain; in favor of the town of Sebec; making appropriations to purchase books of military tactics.

The Legislature will probably adjourn today, the pay roll having been ordered to be made up including Monday.

[For the Whig & Courier.]

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

[CONTINUED.]

Bangor, Thursday morning.

East Machias. In this town, said Mr. Pond, temperance has always produced a marked effect. The second Society in the State was formed here, in 1826. It is now, and always has been, in advance of other towns in the State. When a certain man brought into his store a mug since, a hogshead of rum, so great was the excitement produced, that on the second or third night of its arrival, it was torn with a long auger from the outside of the store, and all its contents emptied.

Mr. Pond did not think this was the way to promote temperance, but he stated the fact to show the state of public sentiment in that town.

Col. Buck of Bucksport and others, in answer to an inquiry of Rev Mr. Cole of Bluehill, concluded that the temperance pledge should include entire abstinence from wine, as well as strong drinks.

Mr. Pond said that the importance of bringing to our aid, the strong arm of the law, where moral suasion will not avail against those persons who will sell ardent spirit illegally, illustrated by examples in Bucksport and elsewhere.

On motion of John F. Godfrey, Esq. of Bangor.

Voted, That the narrative of the state of temperance in other towns, be deferred for the present, to hear the report of the committee of arrangements.

The Chairman of the committee reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the cause of temperance is the cause of humanity, of virtue, of order and of happiness, and as such commands itself to the favorable notice of every friend of his country, and of man.

2. Resolved, That in order to the successful prosecution of the cause of temperance, its true friends should cultivate a spirit of unanimity and charity, and avoid all needless occasion of dissension and strife.

3. Resolved, That while it is incumbent on the friends of temperance to persevere in their endeavors, by persuasion and example, to limit and restrain the evils of intemperance, it is still necessary, in order to the full success of the cause, that it should be aided by a discreet but vigorous legislation.

4. Resolved, That the proper legislation on this subject is, not to license the sale of ardent spirits under any circumstances, as a drink, but to prohibit it.

5. Resolved, That the temperance cause is the cause of the people, and the time has arrived when the good of humanity and the interests of the people require the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, by suitable penalties.

On motion of Jacob McGaw, Esq. of Bangor.

Voted, To accept the report of the committee.

On motion of Rev. J. C. Lovejoy of Old Town.

Voted, That the resolves be laid on the table for further action.

On motion of Mr. C. Godfrey.

Voted, To adjourn to meet at this place tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

Adjourned accordingly.

Met according to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev J. B. Murray of Lincoln.

On motion.

Voted, That the reports of delegates from towns not previously represented.

Resolved, (Rev R. Fugate) Have not much of an encouraging nature to say, as here we have seen the same in regard to temperance is very variable; at one time the articles are scarcely obtainable; at other times, the places are quite numerous that supply the deadly poison. We have had several meetings the past week, which

were quite interesting. We have a Society on the tee-total principle.

Amos. (Rev J. B. Murray) We are about discouraged in this town and vicinity. Unless we can have the help of the law, we think nothing more can be done to banish intemperance. Some of those who did sign the temperance pledge have become slaves to strong drink. The passing of troops through the place, has had an unhappy effect. We are retrograding.

(At this stage, a discussion arose in relation to an inquiry whether prohibitory laws could be sustained in the towns of this State. It was decided by the affirmative, from 20 to 10 of temperance are faithful.)

Origination. Rev Mr. Lovell of Bangor remarked of this town, that there were but few indications of drinking within its limits. There is no tavern or store where liquor can be obtained there are no town pools no lawyer or physician.

Dr. Pond added, that they have had strong and powerful enemies to contend with, but the battle has been fought and won.

Bangor. Col Little wished he could say something cheering of this city. We are flooded with rum, brandy and gin, and other intoxicating drinks, and we can't help it. If we should buy up all the liquor now in the city, and take bonds that no more should ever be sold, in one month's time there would be just as much rum, &c. as before. There is a great want of activity among the professed friends of Temperance; and one prominent reason why no more is done to promote the cause of Temperance, is that a few are left to do all the work. Twenty persons, and perhaps less, do all the labor.

In answer to an inquiry from R. Thurston, whether a prohibitory law could be sustained here, it was agreed that there could be no doubt about it, if the friends of Temperance would rally. When a law is passed, it carries force with it, and if temperance men resolve to sustain it at all hazards, it will be sustained.

Rev Mr. Murray remarked that in this city there had been a very great change wrought in regard to temperance. There was a time when 30 or 35 members of his church sold rum; and it was in about the same proportion in the other churches. Now, he did not know of one who sells rum, nor any one who drinks any kind of spirit.

At our Temperance meetings we do not get out one quarter of those who have signed the total abstinence pledge.

A great quantity of rum &c. come here which flows up river to Stillwater, Old Town, Lincoln, Houlton, &c.

Rev Mr. Lovell had been very much affected to find the subject of Temperance so lightly regarded among us. So long as this was the case it could make no difference what laws were enacted upon the subject. As much rum would be sold, with or without a license; prohibitory laws, or no laws at all. We need to feel upon this subject more deeply. We ought to discountenance in every way possible the use and traffic in the accursed thing. We should cease trafficking with those who will, in defiance of all the laws of humanity and religion, persist in thus dealing out firebrands and death.

Rev Mr. Poirer stated that there were 47 places in this city, where rum is now sold without a license.

Col Little remarked, that they have the advantage of most other towns in the county, nearly all the people being professors of religion; and the traders who first established themselves here, were men of good principles.

Col Little remarked, that when a member of the Common Council, he had by request of the City Marshal, visited with him nearly all the places in the city where ardent spirits are sold. Of the 47 places just mentioned, but very few can be considered respectable. The collection agency establishments are doing a large business.

Rev Dr. Pond thought temperance principles had been secretly working good in the minds of the people. There is vastly less wine drunk, than there was a year ago. The principles which were then brought out and illustrated did good. He had not seen, during the whole year, a glass of wine offered to any human being. Yet, after all, he had no doubt that intemperance did exist to a woful extent, and that the state of the cause demanded prohibitory laws. Is it a query whether such laws could be sustained? What is meant by sustaining a law? It is the enforcing of a proper law. Can this be done? There might be errors, as is there in regard to any law. Much may be done by moral means; in our individual capacity we may do much; in our own families in the families with whom we associate, we can and should, present the doctrines of temperance.

Rev Mr. Poirer said his observations in regard to the use of wine, in some respects, accorded with those of Dr. P. Some intemperate people use it and others think it is sanctioned by Scripture. Many have set their faces strongly against it. But once has a glass of wine offered to me, during the last five years, except at wedding.

A statement from Joseph Palmer, keeper of the Bangor Almshouse, showed that, during the five years past, there had been admitted 380 persons.

Caused by intemperance, directly or indirectly,

recitly, 300

Unknown, 60

Temperate, 15

The last were there from pure misfortune.

New Sharon. (Mr. H. B. Moore.) We have a Society 1400 members. The young men have recently formed a new Society. Temperance has had a good influence upon the people.

Remarks were made by several of the delegates, in relation to the agreement laid upon the table, to cancel the debt of the State Society. Some towns have paid, some in part and others nothing.

[To be continued.]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Old at New Orleans 14th, schr Carlew, Ryne, Castine. In the river on the 11th, brig Virginia, Thomaston.

At New York 21st, schr Cygnar, Nicker, son, 25 ds in Guaymas, PR; Jane Fish, Smith, Thomaston.

At Kingston, Jan 11th, schr Vesper, Hop, kins, fm Wilmington, disc.

At Norfolk 17th inst, schr Enterprise, St. Thomas.

At Hampton Roads, schrs Mary, and Sophronia, fm Thomaston.

Old at Phila. 20th, schr Cooper, Lincoln, Halifax.

Spoken March 21, Cape Cod WNW 8 leagues, schr Franklin, Eastport for Phila.

COUNTERS EYE DIRECTOR.

CY. VESTER'S Counterfeit Detector, Bank Note List, and Prices Current, published the 1st inst, and containing the latest news in its kind. Not received had for sale by

SMITH & PENNO.

OR

ADDRESS.

OF THE
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BANGOR,
TO THE
CITY COUNCIL, IN CONVENTION,
Monday, March 18, 1839.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

By the Charter, "the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs of the city with the proper government thereof," are vested in us, and those by whom we have been selected, to watch over, guard, and promote the various interests and welfare of our city, will expect us to be prompt and faithful in the discharge of the duties imposed upon us. The trust confided by our constituents, and accepted by us, has imposed an obligation, a solemn duty, that it shall be executed to the best of our ability and understanding.

It is now five years since the organization under the city charter, and during this period the administration of the business affairs of the municipality has devolved on the chosen representatives of our citizens, whose motives and aims, I believe, have been to promote the welfare of the city by liberal appropriations, adapted to the then existing state of the times, and the future prospects of the city. In its early history it was thought proper to provide, not only for the present, but for the future; and those who have preceded us, wisely calculated that in laying the foundation of an infant city, a due regard should be had to its future growth and increasing population. Let our motives and actions be based upon the same principles, but let them also be adapted to the present state of the times, and those who may succeed us, will not have cause to reproach us, as wanting in liberality or prudent foresight. In assuming a city form of government we have not as a community been relieved from any obligations before resting upon us, but our duties and responsibilities remain the same. As members of society, bound together by mutual interests, it is our duty to provide for its well being and healthy regulation, by seeing that the laws are respected, and its government properly administered.

It is not to be expected, neither shall I undertake to give you a minute account, of the present state of the several departments, which will demand your early attention and judicious investigation. The condition of each will appear, on inspection of the appropriate files of the city, to which you will have free access at all times.

The condition of the financial affairs of the city, is a subject of interest to each of our citizens, and they look to us for a judicious application of the money, entrusted to our disposal. The amount, heretofore expended in permanent improvements, is apparently large, and though a debt has been incurred, yet this should not deter us from adopting such measures, as will have an important bearing upon the future appearance of the city, and the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants.

It is a wise provision in our city charter, which makes it the duty of the council "to take care that money shall not be paid from the treasury, unless granted or appropriated;" and as we are thus made responsible for a just accountability of our doings, it will be our duty to act in conformity to the spirit and letter of the law. Heavy taxation is a grievous burden to all classes of citizens, and while you will make all necessary appropriations, for the support and maintenance of our public institutions and the requisite expenses of the city government, I trust a spirit of economy and frugality will distinguish the management of all our municipal concerns.

In calling your attention to some of the permanent institutions of the city, permit me to name the *Public Schools* as among the most prominent, which will demand your care and protection. It is of the highest importance that they should be encouraged, and liberally supported; and I believe we shall have a full remuneration for all the aid we may bestow, in the effect it will have to raise up a well educated and virtuous community. As parents, and guardians of the rising generation, we have a lasting interest in their regulation and success. They have, I believe, been conducted by able instructors, who have given satisfaction to those most deeply interested.

Great advantages evidently result from the establishment of *High Schools*; and in the successful operation of those established in our city, the anticipations of our citizens have been more than realized. The plan of government, and course of studies pursued, being of a high character, these institutions supersede the necessity of sending our children abroad for an education. They are open alike to all who aspire after learning, and exert a marked and salutary influence, over the primary schools, in exciting an ambition for a preparation to enter these higher seminaries. Our schools should be furnished with all necessary apparatus for illustrating the principles of science, in its various departments, and supplied with able instructors, selected with a regard to their ability and qualifications, rather than the sum demanded as a compensation.

The brick School House on State-street is represented as being badly constructed, as well as out of repair; so much so, that it may be considered dangerous to the occupants. Taking this into consideration, together with its improper location I am induced to suggest to you, the propriety of making an effort to remedy these evils. The lot, on which the building is erected, was granted, I believe, on condition of its being used for the present purpose. Instead of making the necessary improvements and repairs on the building I would recommend that application be made to the original donors to waive the condition of the grant, and upon procuring a release, to exchange the lot, for one less valuable, and more suitable for a public school.

Similar remarks would apply, in a degree, to the house and lot on Union-street. Should any change be deemed expedient in the location of that house, it would be first necessary, to obtain a release from the heirs of Mr. Davenport. Without making any distinct recommendation as to the particular course to be adopted, I would commend the wisdom of each to your early examination. Your attention will be called to several improvements suggested, the subject of the superintending school committee, which will be presented for your consideration. I will only add, upon this subject, that frequent visitation of the school room not only by the committee

but by parents and others interested, will not be without its good effects, in manifesting to the scholars that their improvement is a subject in which all have a deep interest.

I think we may congratulate ourselves upon the present excellent organization of the *Fire Department*. It comprises, among its members, the most active, efficient and enterprising of our citizens, and the manner in which they have performed their arduous duties, merits our warmest approbation. Their well directed efforts and prompt exertions, have been productive of good, to an extent not easily calculated. You will, I doubt not, cheerfully appropriate the requisite means to sustain a department, so useful and important in the protection of our property and lives. The Chief Engineer has made a full report, which will come before you for your consideration. I would recommend the adoption of the several improvements suggested by him. We have been but too frequently reminded of the great utility of *reservoirs* in cases of fire, and I fully concur with the Engineer in recommending the construction of four reservoirs, in addition to those already built. The whole expense is calculated not to exceed one thousand dollars.

It affords me much gratification to state, that during the past year a new Engine called the *Bangor*, has been purchased by the city, and the machinery of the mechanics of our own city and what adds much to their credit is the fact, that it does not suffer in comparison, but is said to surpass either of the others, in power, strength and probable durability. It is supposed that a much less sum will be requisite to sustain the department this year, than has heretofore been required.

The plan of erecting a *Market House* was devised, when the growing state of our city, its increasing business, and rapid progress in wealth and population, seemed most favorable to the construction of such a building, without subjecting the citizens to an expense, not commensurate with the benefits to be derived.

Our predecessors have given the subject of carrying out the undertaking, their serious consideration and in permitting the question to remain undecided, have doubtless pursued a course, which, under existing circumstances, they believed was for the interest of the city, and it will remain for you to determine whether it may not be an act of prudence to await the return of more prosperous times for the completion of so great an undertaking. Whatever may be the result of your deliberations on this question, I doubt not you will arrive at such conclusions, as will meet the approbation of your constituents.

The *Municipal Court*, for some time past, has been maintained at an expense to the city, the amount of receivable fees being much less, than the salaries allowed to its officers. In obedience to the wish of the inhabitants of the city, a Bill has been passed by the Legislature, (though not finally acted upon,) abolishing the Municipal and creating a *Police Court*, with one officer. The powers of the Court remain much as formerly, and the salary being reduced to within the probable amount of receivable fees, we may anticipate its maintenance will no longer be a burden to the city.

It will be your duty to provide, liberally, for the relief and support of that class of persons, upon whom the hand of misfortune has fallen heavily, and rendered "poor and indigent." The better feelings of our nature will at all times, prompt us to extend the hand of charity to those deserving our aid and sympathy. But in "remembering the poor," we should carefully discriminate, between those who throw themselves upon the charities of the city, through habits of idleness and prodigality, from those whose actual necessities and wants, honestly demand our care and relief. To all requiring assistance, and who are able to work means of employment should be extended, even if not productive of pecuniary advantage.

In the cultivation of the city farm, in the labor to be bestowed on the streets, and various other ways, they might return some equivalent for the bestowal of our care, and at the same time acquire and strengthen habits of industry and usefulness. Their proper employment is as much an object of our consideration, as the timely relief of their necessities.

The City Council is entrusted with exclusive power and authority over the *streets and highways*; and it will be your duty to adopt such measures, as will tend to keep them in a convenient and proper condition. A strict attention to keeping such as are made, in perfect repair, will, I believe, tend very much to lessen our expenditures. Some few alterations may be thought necessary, but as the amount already expended on the streets and highways, has been large, our constituents may well expect, that we shall provide for those cases only, which actually require an appropriation.

In a community like ours, it is very desirable, that there should be a *House of Correction* for juvenile offenders against the laws of society, who, from their age or inexperience, should not be confined with the hardened criminal, or placed in such circumstances as would preclude the possibility of a reformation. The Common Gaol is now the only legal house of correction for the whole county; and unless the County-Commissioners (who have the power) can be induced to provide a suitable place for this class of criminals, I think it will deserve your serious consideration, whether the city ought not, to take measures, for erecting or preparing a building to answer the proposed end.

In thus briefly suggesting a few topics which may claim your attention. I have not intended to include all the various measures which are worthy your consideration. I may hereafter avail myself of the privilege of calling your attention to other matters which may have a bearing on the welfare and business of the city. Peopled as our city is with an intelligent and industrious population, possessing an abundant share of enterprise, it becomes us to improve every advantage, afforded us by our local situation. If the civil and political institutions of our land shall receive no untimely check; and our peaceful relations with other countries be happily and honorably continued we have every reason to believe that the progress of Bangor will still be onward. In maturing the measures that may be proposed for your consideration, I trust you will ever act with strict regard to the promotion of the honor, prosperity and abiding interests of the city.

J. WINGATE CARR.

BANGOR & PISCATAQUICAN AND RAIL ROAD CO.

THE Passenger Cars will leave the Depot at Bangor for Piscataquis at 7 o'clock A. M. Leave Bangor at 7 o'clock A. M. Leave Old Town at 9 A. M. Leave Bangor at 3 P. M. Leave Old Town at 5 P. M.

Freight will be received on the following terms: For 100 lbs Merchandise or less 20 cents; Over 100 lbs and less than 500, 15 cts. hundred; 500 lbs and upwards 10 cts. per hundred.

Freight on Hay &c. charged by bulk. The Company will sell for Goods in the business part of the city for the purpose of leaving a mound of the same at the Transportation Office.

If the quantity exceed 500 lbs no charge will be made for hauling to the Depot. If less than 500 lbs the hauling will be charged in addition to the freight and will not be responsible for any article not properly marked.

Goods not delivered at the Depot will not be sent up till the next day. Goods not delivered at the Depot will not be sent up till the next day.

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RECEIVED GOODS.

JUST received a complete assortment of Staple Goods, consisting in part of

25 bales Domestic Cottons, various qualities
20 bales sup. Glasgow Jeans
20 bales low priced and super Sattinets
25 bales Cassimeres
25 bales Broadcloths

Bales of Yicks, low priced and super
100 lbs Cotton Thread
20 ps. Canvas and Padding
10 bales Super 1 not, Cottons, blue, brown and green at prices much reduced, from the early part of the season

20 ps 6 1/2 Merinos
300 lbs super Warp
500 ps Calicoes, new styles,
Which with a great variety of Staple Goods, will be sold at a Wholesale price, at such prices as will not fail to suit traders in the city and country.

At No 56 Main St.
D31 w&d4w

ALMANAC FOR 1839.
ROBINSON'S MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC for the year 1839, just published and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by

SMITH & FENNO
Also, a great variety of other kinds of Almanacs as above.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1839, NEW BOOKS, &c.
BROWN'S Almanac, and Pocket Memo 1839
Lives of the Huguenots, by Hawks
AMERICAN EDUCATION, by Peers
Health and Beauty, an explanation of the Laws of Growth and Exercise, by John Bell
Sedgwick's Political Economy
How to Observe, by Miss Martineau
New Almanac, Sinners' Gold Leaf, &c.

Just received by
oct 12 Smith & Fenno

REED & HAICH, No 56 Main Street, Bangor
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Single and Fancy Dry Goods have just received from New York and Boston, the largest and most desirable assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods ever offered in this city, consisting in part of

Silks and Satins of every price, colors and quality
Ribbons, Gaiters, Gauze, Satin and Lustrous
Mullins, Broad, Swiss and Mull, Cambric Mullin, Lace, black and white blond

Lodgings and Insertions of every quality,
Muslin and Lace Caps and Collars,
Ladies' Scarfs and Cravats,
Lace and Silk blond and Quilling,
Black and white Silk Lodgings,
Vests, black, white and green, Lace, Gauze & Brocade, Shawls, French, Merino, Tulle, and Silk High Land, Victoria, and Scotch shawls.

A beautiful assortment of Fancy Hdk's, Hosiery, and Gloves.
Broadcloths of every price and the most desirable colors.

Cassimeres, Buckskins and Doe Skins of every color and quality. Sattinets of every price. Vestings of the most fashionable patterns and styles. Every description of Trimmings for Coats, Vests and Pantalons.

Bombazines, Alpines, Cambletons and Pique, Gingham, Welsh American and English Flannels of every color, Counterpanes, and Table Linens, Diaper and Crash,
Gothic and Furniture Patch,
Old Cloths, Carpetings and Umbrellas.

Russia Sheetings, Burpals and Tow Cloths, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings from 44 to 24 cts. Monies of every shade quality and price.

The largest assortment of English, French, and American Prints in this City.
Victorians of every shade and figure.
Rich Figured and Plain Reps Silks.

A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Devels, Bosoms, Cravats and Straps.
Kot Linen Silk, and Wash Leather Gloves,
Money Belts, Riding Belts, &c.

REED & HAICH are constantly receiving from New York and Boston, additions to their Stock of Goods which make their assortment equal to any in the City, and which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash. Sept 14

POWDER, PUFFS AND BOXES.
Just received by T. G. BROWN, No 6 Main Street.

ANNUALS FOR 1839.
THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir, edited by T. S. G. Goodrich, 9 embellishments.
The Gift, edited by Miss Leslie, with 9 elegant steel engravings.
The Violet, edited by Miss Leslie, 7 fine plates.
The Religious Souvenir, edited by Miss Sigourney, 12 illustrations on steel.
Finden's Gallery of the Graces, a series of Portraits of illustrious British Poets, 36 of the finest steel plates.
Also, Oddities of London Life, by Paul Pry, a very amusing work.
"How to Observe" Morals and Manners, by Miss Harriet Martineau. Brown's improved Pocket Memorandum and Account Book for 1839.
Orations delivered before the Literary Society of Dartmouth College, July 4th 1838, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. The Early Life of Washington, as narrated for his family and argument of the young and other works, just received by
SMITH & FENNO
14, West Market Square
oct 9

NOTICE is given that the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on accounts is and claims, will be in session on Tuesday, the 19th inst. in the City Hall, from two to five o'clock P. M. on the last Saturday of each month. All persons interested are requested to call at said time and place.

BRADFORD HARLOW, Chairman
April 25, 1838.

SINGING BOOKS, &c. &c.
BOSTON Academy's Collection, Sixth edition. Boston Handel and Haydn, Seventeenth Edition "Odeon" - Ancient Lyre with Edition revised and improved, Songs of Zion or Cambridge Collection of Sacred Music, Beauties of Church Music, or Mason's Sacred Harp, Bibles and Hymnals, Collection of Ancient Psalmody, The Methodist Harmonist. With a great variety of other Church Music, furnished in any quantity, at the lowest prices.

Also, Emerson's Oration at Cambridge, Ward's Discourse on the Personality of the Deity, Christian Keepsake for 1839. More of the "Token," "Religious Souvenir," "Violet," "Youth's Keepsake," Flora's Interpreter, and a variety of other books, received by
SMITH & FENNO,
14, West Market Square
N14

NEW Style Cravats, Linen, Cambric, Hdk's, Lace, Cambric, Mullins, Linen Lawn, Linen Cambric, White Satin, Florence Silks, Lustrous Gauze, and Velvets, Bonnets and Gab Ribbons, Bells, Raw Silk, Chilly and Thin Shawls and Hdk's, Kid and Silk Gloves, &c. &c.
J. BARILETT & CO
oct 17

VALUABLE BOOKS.
CUDWORTH'S WORKS, 2 vols. 8vo. "The Christian's Duty," a useful treatise.
General History of Civilization in Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution, translated from the French of M. Guizot 1 vol. 12mo.
No. 56, Main St., Bangor, Me.

Also, Emerson's Oration at Cambridge, Ward's Discourse on the Personality of the Deity, Christian Keepsake for 1839. More of the "Token," "Religious Souvenir," "Violet," "Youth's Keepsake," Flora's Interpreter, and a variety of other books, received by
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